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the same time exhibit a firm grasp of the trend and postulates of modern science. The clearness of arrangement is no less noteworthy than is the careful balance and proportion of statement maintained throughout. The present volume, treating, as it does, of The Will of God, Creation, Divine Providence, The Problem of Evil, Angels, Man's Primitive and Fallen State, Religion and Morality, Salvation and Progress, should attract the attention and thoughtful consideration not only of the professed theologian, but also of the intelligent and earnest Christian disciple who desires to know more accurately the content of his belief.

HENRY RILEY GUMMEY.

THE NEW DEMOCRACY. By Walter E. Weyl. New York: The Macmillan Company. 1912.

The author of this book, having conducted investigations in Europe for the United States Department of Labor in 1898, and having taken an active part in the recent presidential campaign of the Progressive Party, is qualified to speak from an intimate knowledge of the problems in this country.

The first half of the volume seeks to show how during the conquest of the continent "the economic, political and psychological developments, inseparably connected with the struggle with the wilderness, worked against the attainment of a socialized democracy, and led to wild excesses of individualism, which in turn culminated in the growth of a powerful and intrenched plutocracy" (p. 347). The last half of the work traces the beginnings of a democracy which is at once industrial, political, and social, and which results from the efforts not of a single class but of a whole community. Such a democracy, therefore, is evolved out of a process of national adjustment, and proceeds neither from an impoverished people nor from a people growing poorer, but on the contrary from a population increasing in wealth, intelligence, political power, and solidarity. The author's conclusions are based on a study giving evidence of wide observation and keen analytical power, but it may well be questioned whether there exist such strong tendencies towards "a plenary socialized democracy" as he describes. And not a

few will hesitate before accepting his view that the federal constitution is a "stiff, unyielding and formidable—because venerable—obstacle to a true democracy, and a strong bulwark of the plutocracy." With the frank advocacy of the popular recall of judicial decisions and with numerous other proposals made in the book, many readers will doubtless find themselves out of accord. Though in most cases the end sought seems desirable, the means would appear to be inexpedient and unwise.

R. GRANVILLE CAMPBELL.

THREE VISIONS AND OTHER POEMS. By John A. Johnson. Cincinnati: Stewart & Kidd Company.

THE DANCE OF DINWIDDIE. By Marshall Moreton. Cincinnati: Stewart & Kidd Company.

SONGS UNDER OPEN SKIES. By M. Jay Flannery. Cincinnati: Stewart & Kidd Company.

These three volumes of verse are chiefly interesting for the cultured conditions which they incidentally reflect. The first two contain a considerable amount of faulty rhyme and metre and are often crude in sentiment. The author of *Three Visions* notes the fact that at the time of Christ's birth,—

"No canon its deep-toned thunders sound
To waken the echoes the hills around."

The Dance of Dinwiddie is advertised to describe "life along the Ohio River in a Gilbertian vein," but its obvious and rather heavy humor is a far cry from the whimsicality of the Bab Ballads.

"It's human nature p'raps—if so
Oh, isn't human nature low"—

not in morals but in taste.

The *Songs Under Open Skies* is a much better performance. The author knows how to use sonnets, and rondeaus, and terza rima—exotic measures presumably unknown to the other two poets—and there is a healthy, kindly tone (much like that of the obvious model, Mr. James Whitcomb Riley) which relieves the occasional triteness. Moreover, the author catches at times the echoes of those wars and rumors of wars in the